

Laval And U of M Reconciled; Students See Premier In March

by MICHAEL P. FEINER

Red and White Plans Extended Run



Bill Lyon and Allan Shiach are shown in a scene from this year's Red and White Revue production, *Got It Made*. The show has been extended until Saturday, Feb. 13, with a matinee and an evening performance on the last day. Tickets are available at the box office in the Union.

Education For Business Careers Examined By Professor Kierans

by BRUCE STOVEL

"Our purpose at the School of Commerce is not to educate men for business. We feel that business needs educated men to enter the business world."

Professor Eric W. Kierans, Director of the School of Commerce and newly-appointed President of the Montreal and Canadian Stock Exchange, made this statement speaking to Newman club last Friday night on "Freedom and Education".

He continued that in line with this belief, the School has minimized the "tool" courses, such as accounting, and has required Commerce students to continue studying a liberal arts subject, such as English or History, right through the four-year course.

He pointed out that the B. Com. degree is the only one which requires the continuous study of a liberal arts subject. The B.A. does not require study of the humanities apart from first-year requirements, since the student may possibly study only the social sciences, such as Sociology.

Professor Kierans added that although this policy is much criticized, it gives the student a chance to choose his future career in his three or four years at university by presenting him with many alternatives.

"The purpose of education is to ensure that a wide range of choices is presented to the student," he declared.

"This is the essential freedom which education gives."

Professor Kierans then stated

the problem that "we live in an age almost completely obsessed with the material". He maintained, however, that we still form judgments using character and integrity as criteria and that our vast store of technology rests upon the accumulated wisdom of the ages.

He ended his talk by stressing that individuality is in danger of being submerged by the "organization man" and that the human element is being repressed. He believes that to conquer this we must continue to hold spiritual, moral, social and political objectives before us.

Panel Says Disarmament A Reality

by GARTH STEVENSON

"Disarmament is a reality and not a myth," was the decision of a panel which met in Redpath Hall Friday afternoon under the auspices of the University Model United Nations. But the panelists disagreed on whether disarmament would necessarily end the causes of war.

The panel consisted of Dr. Michael Brecher, Professor of Political Science at McGill, Professor Otto Nathan of New York University, Dr. Nicolai Foshine, second secretary of the Soviet embassy in Ottawa, and Dr. Richard F. Pederson, chief of the political section of the United States delegation to the United Nations. The panel was chaired by Professor J. Y. Morin of the University of Montreal.

ABOLISH WAR

"War has to be abolished," maintained Professor Nathan, who began the discussion. He advocated complete universal di-

sarmament as a means of achieving this aim and stressed that there is no other alternative to what he described as "the present balance of terror." Gradual disarmament, he said, has been tried before and is not likely

to be effective. "You cannot arm and disarm at the same time," Professor Nathan said that wars fought to gain power or wealth are a thing of the past and that the chief menace to peace is the ideological rivalry between the United States and the USSR.

Dr. Foshine said that "there is no doubt that disarmament is a reality. Universal disarmament is not a Utopian dream." Dr. Foshine stressed the devastating character of modern war and agreed

that prohibition of only one kind of weapons cannot change the world situation in favour of peace. "The people do not like war," he declared, "The solution of the problem is in the hands of the people."

For a report on UMUN activities which took place at the University of Montreal, see page three.

OPTIMISM UNWARRANTED

Dr. Brecher said that the problem of disarmament is how to get people who disagree on everything else to agree on this important subject. He defined disarmament as the transfer of control over the means of violence to a higher authority. People throughout history have done this, he maintained, but only when they felt the higher authority could guarantee security. In the year 1960, he declared,

Quebec University student governments have reconciled their differences and will go ahead with their plans to meet Premier Antonio Barrette sometime this March.

Although they agreed in principle on the four main points to be presented to the premier a difference of opinion about the way they should be introduced arose and the U. of M. rejected the brief which Laval had drawn up. This necessitated an emergency regional NFCUS meeting yesterday which was successful in resolving the difficulties.

U. of M. OBJECTS

The U of M objected to the meeting this spring because they felt that Quebec universities have not done sufficient research into their problems and thus are not prepared to present a full picture of them to Mr. Barrette. They pointed out "If the Premier asks questions we have nothing to reply. Our statistics, with regard to financial problems of poorer students for example are not complete." They were in favour of putting forward a much longer and more detailed brief than the one drawn up by Laval. This however would not be ready for the Premier until next year.

HEENAN'S PLAN

The differences were dissolved when Roy Heenan of McGill proposed that a new brief be written by U of M and Laval jointly. He pointed out that the interview was not to be an attack on the policies of the provincial government but rather a discussion of problems similar to those held annually by labour groups which will be beneficial to both the universities and Mr. Barrette.

Heenan then said that the universities should resolve to study the matter more deeply so that the type of report which the U. of M. wanted could be prepared next year. If we present the short brief now, he pointed out, we will be obliged to prepare a complete declaration.

PROBLEM SOLVED

Here it was proposed and passed that a skeleton brief (of about two pages), written by Laval and the U. of M., be presented to Premier Barrette in the interview in March. At the same time it was decided that the delegation be made up of a maximum of five

members from each university. Heenan observed that McGill would probably send three. Only Bishops, which disagreed with the basic principles of the brief, abstained.

The four main principles agreed on are:

1. Thanks to Mr. Barrette for certain legislation and the different attitude to universities in this province.

2. Request for a Royal Commission to study the problem as a whole and from every aspect. Up to now only partial measures have been taken.

3. Request that the sole criterion for university entrance should be talent — financial needs should be completely taken care of by the government.

4. Request that government aid be completely on a scholarship basis — now 40% must be repaid.

Both Sides Feel Grants Are Certain

There has been little change in the grants situation over the last week.

Optimism is reported from both sides on the eventual attainment of a formula to turn over the \$25 million backlog of federal grants to Quebec universities.

Premier Antonio Barrette was quoted in Quebec City as saying that he was "sure" that the grants will soon be available to the province's universities.

An aide of Mr. Diefenbaker quoted him as saying: "Negotiations are continuing on the whole problem in a manner that makes a solution of the problem hopeful."

Earlier in the week, the Legislature passed the government's bill to provide university grants at \$1.75 per capita and began discussion of a new law which would have the provincial government guarantee loans made by universities for capital expenditure.

this is totally impossible. Total abolition of weapons would leave all states at the mercy of all other states. The cause of war is not armaments, but disagreement between nations. "How can we talk about disarmament in four years", he asked, "when we have failed to solve the problem of detecting nuclear explosions in fourteen months?" Dr. Brecher advocated a gradual solution which would lessen tensions and leave the same balance of power after disarmament as before.

Dr. Pederson said that the problem is how to disarm without sacrificing the security of our country and our way of life. He agreed with Dr. Brecher that armaments are a symptom rather than a cause of international tension. He reviewed some of the difficulties of effective disarmament, such as the difficulty of detecting underground nuclear tests. He concluded by saying that "we will continue to exert every effort to achieve an effective agreement."



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UMUN Closes; SUNAC Meets

PCs, Liberals Hold National Conventions

Conventions of the student supporters of the two leading political parties in Canada were held in Ottawa over the weekend.

The Progressive-Conservative Student Federation was attended by over 500 delegates. McGill's Bob Amaron was elected President and Chris Maule of McGill was made Western Vice-President.

The conference contained seminars on topics of political interest, and included meeting the Cabinet Ministers and many Members of Parliament. Prime Minister Diefenbaker addressed the delegates Saturday.

One of the highlights of the conference occurred on Friday when an outspoken group of students challenged the government's China policy during a panel discussion.

Canada's Minister for External Affairs, Howard Green, and his parliamentary secretary, Wallace Nesbitt, were members of the panel. The government's China policy was criticized from the floor, and Mr. Green and Mr. Nesbitt defended it, with the support of some of the delegates.

Nevertheless, a resolution that Canada recognize Communist China and support its admittance to the United Nations was soundly defeated.

The convention of the Canadian University Liberal Federation was attended by about 500 delegates from forty universities. Stuart Smith of McGill was almost elected President, losing by only two college-votes.

The purpose of the convention is to enable Liberal supporters from universities across Canada to gather and discuss the party's platform.

A surprise was contained in the speech made to the delegates by the Hon. Lester B. Pearson. He revealed that a convention of all Liberals will be held this fall, at which CULF will play a prominent part.

The delegates attended a session of the House of Commons on Friday, and later met all the Liberal Members of Parliament. The delegates were divided up into seminars and discussed four "political" topics at these.

Two hundred and fifty delegates from fifty-five North American universities returned home yesterday following the second annual University Model United Nations. Founded and sponsored by the University of Montreal, McGill, Sir George Williams and Loyola College, the UMUN held its last General Assembly session Saturday morning.

All delegates and members of the executive met Mayor Sarto Fournier at a City Hall reception in the afternoon. Saturday evening delegates attended a banquet at the University of Montreal, which was also attended by the chief executives of the four sponsoring institutions. The banquet was addressed by the president of the International Civil Aviation Organization on "The Positive Effects of the United Nations".

Douglas Rosenthal of Yale University was presented with an engraved plaque as the delegate who contributed most to this year's UMUN. The trophy for the best delegation went to a three-man team from Georgetown University, which represented the United States at UMUN sessions. Following the banquet an "International Ball" took place in the fifth floor cafeteria of the University of Montreal.

PEARSON SPEAKS

A highlight of this year's program was a speech by opposition leader Lester Pearson before the General Assembly on Thursday evening. Pearson claimed that the nations of the world "have not yet accepted the basic requirements of co-operation and interdependence in their relations with



each other." He also described the Security Council as "paralyzed by the cold war" which has divided the permanent Council members into opposing blocs. Consequently the peace-preserving function of the Security Council has been taken over by the General Assembly, which was designed primarily as a forum for international discussion. Pearson advocated enlarging the Security Council to include more Afro-Asian neutral members and suggested that it hold more frequent meetings to deal with the questions now reserved for the Assembly.

Also on Thursday, delegates heard Wojciech Ketrzynski, Polish Consul-General in Montreal, who described the interest in world affairs shown by Canadian students as an important step towards this country's political maturity. Ketrzynski said that "youth should be heard out and their ideas guided for

their own good as well as the good of the country".

On Friday evening the UMUN Assembly was addressed by Geoffrey Murray, chief of the UN division of Canada's External Affairs Department. Murray expressed the hope that the new trend toward bilateral negotiations between the USA and the USSR, may prove decisive in solving the problem between the two blocs. He warned, however that it would be premature to conclude that "a new era of international cooperation had begun".

SUNAC MEETING

Yesterday the proposed Students' United Nations Organization in Canada came a step closer to reality. A meeting at the Queen's Hotel, attended by students from seventeen universities, resulted in the ratification of the SUNAC constitution and the election of an executive. Elected to the executive were: Past President, Irwin Steinberg (McGill), President, Paul Becker (Western Ontario), Treasurer, Mike Harris (New Brunswick), central-eastern regional vice president, Jean Pierre Hibu (University of Montreal) and central-western vice president, Angus Archer (Carleton). No regional vice presidents were chosen for the West and the Maritimes because not enough schools were represented from those regions. On his recent trip across Canada, past president Steinberg was told by the schools which were not represented that "they were interested and would probably take part in the SUNAC program next year."

Queen's Tea and Fashion Show Inaugurate Winter Carnival Today

The first major event of the 1960 Carnival takes place today, as the Queen's Tea and Fashion Show is held this afternoon in the Ballroom of the Union.

The show will begin immediately after the Queen's Tea, at which the five finalists for Carnival Queen will be selected. Guest judge the twenty-nine semi-finalists is skier Lucille Wheeler.

The theme of the show is "Parade of Princesses — Past and Present". Winter fashions will be modelled by princesses from former years, including Nancy Roland, former "Miss Alouette," Marion MacDougall, Jessie Fulcher, and Pat Owens, as well as this year's five finalists.

The Martletts, a singing group, will introduce the new "Carnival Song" during the Fashion Show.

Chairman of the Committee responsible for the show is Sue Webster. Morgan's Department Store is sponsoring it, and it is free to students. Proceedings begin at 4:15.

Girls who are interested in dates with members of the West Point

Glee Club are asked to fill in the forms at RVC as soon as possible. Last year there were three hundred applications for the ninety-eight cadets.

The next Carnival activity will be Mount Royal Night, Thursday, February 18. The perennial Torchlight Parade will take place, ending at Beaver Lake, where there will be various sports activities, including tobogganing on the hill, and a game of broomball.

Forum Night is Friday, February 19. Included at this event are the crowning of the Carnival Queen, and a Hockey game between the University of Montreal and McGill, vying for the Birks' Trophy.

Saturday afternoon, the Carnival Revue takes place, with many features including the West Point Glee Club. Lester Lanin's band will entertain at the Carnival Ball that night.

Another popular event of the Carnival is the debating, with teams from universities throughout Canada and the United States competing for the Bukhari Trophy, won by Pittsburgh University last year.

COMING

Today

RIFLEMEN CHANGE PRACTICE TIME

Rifle practice will be held every Monday at 7 pm. Pistol shooting will commence tonight at 5 pm.

SPEAKER AT HILLEL HOUSE

Mr. Louis Muhlstok will speak on the "Role of the Jewish Painter", 1 pm at Hillel House.

WEATHERMEN MEET FOR FIRST TIME

The inaugural meeting of the official McGill Meteorological Society will take place at 1 pm in the Meteorological Building, 3425 University.

LECTURER AT NEWMAN HOUSE

Rev. J. Dickenson, S.J., will speak on Ecumenical Movement-Catholicism and Eastern Orthodoxy: Historical Split. 8 pm, Newman House.

SCHOLARSHIP FUND RAFFLE ENDS

This is the last day to buy tickets for the Scholarship Fund Raffle. Drawing will be at the Final Queen's Tea in the Union.

ELECTIONS HELD AT NEWMAN HOUSE

Election will be held every day this week from 12-2 pm at Newman House.

DEBATERS HOLD SEMI-FINALS

The Eastern Canada Semi-Finals of the IUDL will be held at 8 pm in the Walter M. Stewart Room.

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STAFF PHOTOGRAPHERS

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United We Stand

Some two hundred and fifty delegates to the University Model United Nations have just returned home, or are in the process of doing so, as we write this editorial. The second annual event sponsored jointly by McGill, University of Montreal, Loyola, and Sir George Williams, the Model United Nations is a tribute to the co-operation between students of Montreal's four universities.

But more than this, the U.M.U.N. is perhaps the foremost student conference of its kind in North America. For not only do delegates get a chance to hear the views of experts on international affairs through speeches and panel discussions, but they can debate world problems in a model United Nations General Assembly, with expert advice from government and embassy officials familiar with the U.N.

There was one significant event indirectly connected with the U.M.U.N. which should not be omitted — the forming of the Student United Nations Association of Canada, embracing United Nations clubs and foreign affairs clubs from Canadian Universities all across Canada. This is surely a tribute to the increased student interest in world affairs, an interest which must be cultivated at all costs. In this era of continuing cold wars and east-west tension, a thorough understanding of international affairs is a prerequisite to the achievement of world peace.

Museums Reply

While we warmly welcome the interest which led the writer of the January 28 editorial to urge more space for the McGill Museums, we heartily disagree with the implication that a museum is in any but a restricted sense, a "home for the aged". Once McGill's Museums are thought of as a home for the aged, rather than the aged, the whole concept of their usefulness will change. Properly housed and properly integrated with university teaching these collections should virtually live forever, and in so doing bring life and sparkle to many a dull subject.

We fervently hope that in the not too distant future the administration, the staff and the students of McGill will recognize the potentialities of a united university museum as a centre of activity and a source of inspiration in addition to its function as a repository for objects. Only by recognizing the full scope of the collections and by designing and providing a truly functional museum building can McGill hope to realize the most from this priceless investment.

Meanwhile, don't wait for a new building. Come and see what we have to offer NOW. Pick up one of our guide leaflets and glimpse for yourself our widening horizons.

There are many on the campus who do realize the immense potential for enjoyment which McGill's Redpath Museum can offer through increased understanding of the world in which we live. There are many others who would do so if they gave themselves the chance. All of these will rejoice with us in the forthcoming opening of a public exhibition area for Canadian historical material in the McCord Museum this coming March which will mark one more forward step in improvement of museum facilities at McGill.

Meanwhile, just because the Old Union is to be vacated as soon as the new one is built is surely no reason to assume that it would make a "magnificent museum". Old buildings, no matter how interesting their past, do not necessarily lend themselves to museum purposes unless they themselves are part of that story, or unless some very drastic alterations are made. McGill already has one outmoded museum building which is undergoing a slow renovation. Why double the ante?

The Redpath Museum was without doubt the best of its kind in 1882. It was in fact the first specially designed museum building in Canada. But few would claim that this structure is now adequate to meet the changed concept of what a museum ought to be and do. Not everyone realizes that the Redpath Museum today houses barely one-half of all the McGill Museum holdings, or that the remaining half is scattered among the McCord Museum, Divinity Hall, the Redpath Library, the Medical Building, Morgan's Storage Warehouse, and by special dispensation, Harvard University.

Until all these possessions are eventually integrated under one roof, the McGill Museums are bound to dissipate energy, time, money and good will in struggling against unnecessary odds.

Conversion of the Old Union into a museum would be at best but half an answer to the problem for, though alleviating the shortage of space, it would perpetuate the division of subject matter which has plagued the McGill Museums for so many years. It would supplement but not replace the Redpath Museum, for neither the Redpath nor the Old Union could separately hope to encompass all our present possessions, let alone provide for future growth.

The University Museum should be a unifying force upon the campus, available and stimulating to all, whether specialist or amateur. To this end, it must have unity itself. No other department has the same opportunity to show the interrelationship of many of the subjects taught within the University. No other department has the means to translate abstract ideas into form. No other University in Canada in fact has museum resources to match those of McGill. Don't let us scuttle all this in order to salvage the Old Union simply as a museum piece!

— McGill University Museums

Politics on Campus



"Er.... pardon me.... I think I'm going back to the Liberals"

Letters to the Editor

Combined Charities Say "Thank You"

Sir:

In an era when all too many individuals are inclined to measure out on a delicate scale the amount of monetarily unrewarding work they must do, the fact that Combined Charities enjoyed the success which it did, can only be attributed to those who do not fall into the above category.

Contributions to the 1959-60 campaign ranged from one cent to twenty dollars, and while it is true that the desired goal of two dollars per student was not achieved, nevertheless, a good start in that direction has been made. In addition the results showed that Barnum and Bailey salesmanship was not needed to stimulate student generosity.

Fifty percent of the proceeds of Combined Charities this year will go to the World University Service, and the remaining half will be divided equally, (and not according to religious ratios on campus), among Montreal's four major welfare agencies.

On behalf of the many silent beneficiaries, I would like to thank the hundreds of canvassers, group captains and those who otherwise assisted Combined Charities both actively and in spirit. In particular, I would like to extend my personal gratitude to the campaign executive, Howie Cohen, Irwin Cutler, Arthur Dalfen, Dawn Marshall and Sheila Pollock, who gave much of themselves in this year's effort.

We of course all look forward to the day when charity campaigns will be unnecessary and redundant; until that time, however, the need for such sincere and altruistic thinking people will continue unabated.

Gerry Postelnik
1959-60 Chairman
Combined Charities

Bemoans 'Oversight' Of Scarlet Key

Sir:

I would like to take the medium of "Letters to the Editor"

to direct some remarks to the members of the Scarlet Key. I think I am justified in using this medium because the question specifically concerns them and editors.

I would like to think that the matter with which I am concerned is the result of an oversight. But oversights of this size are given other classifications. To be brief, I was amazed to discover that Roger Phillips, Editor-in-Chief of the Daily was not among those nominated to the honour society in its recent appointments.

As far back as I can remember the editor of the Daily, and even other members of the managing board have been accorded this honour. Perhaps the Key wanted to show that they were not bound to award the editor of the Daily with nomination automatically. If this was the case, they chose a bad year to prove it.

Admittedly this year's Daily might be accused of having far too many ads and not enough eight-page issues. But this is the fault of the SEC who have failed to provide a sufficient budget. Under last year's editor, ironically enough a Scarlet Key nominee, the paper ran into a considerable deficit. Rather than commend Phillips for his adroit administration under the constraining circumstances, we tend to bridle him with the blame for them.

For the past few years Phillips has been one of the most influential student leaders in the question of provincial grants. It is hard to estimate the extent to which his series on grants was responsible for constructive action. It is harder still to watch such effort go unrewarded. Conservatively speaking, I would venture to estimate that he has donated more actual time, toil, and concern for the student

body of McGill and their interests than any five Key members combined. But what's the use...

(Aside from anything else, it really seems ironic that a group so heavy on Public Relations should be so careless as to neglect their organ of publicity.)

Anyway Roger, forget it. I assure you there are plenty of people around here who appreciate both your efforts and accomplishments.

Mike Malus
B.A. 4

Three Cheers For Dr. Bissell

Sir:

We would like to express ardent support for Dr. Bissell's recent action at U of T concerning fraternities. His move will by no means exterminate fraternities but will certainly hold in check these monsters which gobble up unsuspecting youngsters the moment they set foot on campus.

Please do not infer from this that we are against the fraternity movement; we merely feel it has grown beyond all reasonable proportions in the past few years.

Fraternity can be beneficial to those boys from out of town seeking companionship and lodging. What use is it, however, to that multitude of "hometown" students in a large university such as U of T, or for that matter, McGill? One pledges himself, together with a group of old high-school friends, and gains little more than the privilege of purchasing such items as beer mugs and jewelled insignia in return for a monthly bill and a list of obligations.

Perhaps new students will now consider very carefully before joining fraternities in the U of T now that they have become "extra-legal", and perhaps the exaggerated importance fraternities now have will decline to a reasonable level.

Max Mendelsohn B.A. 2
Joe Silver B.Sc. 2

What Is Poetry?

by DOREEN LIGHTHALL

What is poetry?

It is in the fleeting shadows of a dying eve,

It is in the glimmering embers of a sinking sun

And in the rainbow arching proudly across the sky

More proud than winged Pegasus.

The stillness of the night, 'tis in the moon

That flaunts her silver shimmerings

Upon a metal sea

That flames defiantly in phosphorescent hues

And mocking man, laps gently at earth's shores.

It is in the glowing streaks of dawn

Which slowly creep along the eastern sky,

The dew, that sparkling hangs upon the grass

And in whose core burns violet, red, and green,

Reflects more glory than a radiant king.

It is some sweet continuous melody

Like whirring wings of hummingbirds

Or droning bees among the wind-blown flowers.

It howls in tempest winds, and breathes in shining light,

It rings along the Alpine peaks and reigns

Infinitte, and boundless, and sublime.

Race Relations

World Team - Is It Possible

by FOLUSO OLA. OKULAJA

COULD IT have happened in South Africa? No. Nor in the American Deep South, nor in Kenya, nor in Southern Rhodesia. What is it that happened? Can anyone guess? Or would anyone venture a guess: perhaps he thinks he is unconcerned. But how can he be sure? For what happened, happened right here at McGill.

Much has been said about McGill University being the most cosmopolitan university in North America. But nothing illustrates the spirit of international and interracial teamwork at McGill, a spirit that is unfortunately often mere words, than university enterprises which have drawn freely from the rich and varied assembly of peoples on this campus.

An excellent example of this teamwork was the formidable Redmen soccer team of the past season, one of the university's most successful teams in intercollegiate competition. The soccer Redmen was composed of students from many different parts of the world, drawn from many different walks of life. Africa (including South Africa), Canada, China, England, Hungary and the West Indies were represented on the team. Each continent had its man. Thus all the world was represented on a team of eleven players.

Never has the spirit of this team been as great as it was last season. Anyone who watched any of the games must have realized this. The coach was always as happy as the proverbial lark after each game, not only because his boys had won, but because he had been successful in

imbuing into each member of the team the "team spirit".

I recall one game in which this symbolic play occurred. The Hungarian passed the ball to the Canadian, who in turn passed to the African, who in his turn passed to the English boy, who, amid a roar of cheering onlookers, scored a brilliant goal for McGill.

If you were to ask the coach if he encounters special difficulties in uniting all these different people and making them into a team as fine as this one, he would no doubt tell you that it is a hard nut to crack, but the hardest nut to crack tastes best.

The world, I would say, is not too different from a football field and the problem of the world racial conflict is the same as the problem of the coach of the soccer team. There is now no team play on a world scale and the need of man is a World Team. It is the lack of team play that is causing the struggle between the great powers of today. Each nation is trying to dribble the ball of achievement down the field of history to score the goal of national or racial glory for itself. There is a driving force that makes each nation strive fiercely to keep the ball at its own feet, and a force of the same nature is that which spurs the members of the team to play the game for the great game itself. Though the forces might have the same nature, their effects as we can all see are entirely different.

What we need is a world team, and I dare say desperately too. Why do we desperately need this world team? The answer lies in what we see and handle, eat, drink and wear. The very football the soccer-men used, with the bladder made of rubber from Malaya or Africa, and its case of leather from South-America is enough to convince us that all races are interdependent.

To quote a familiar verse from that great book of all times: "...A house divided against itself cannot stand." This is quite evident and reasonable. Man, as a civilized being, must learn to be a team. The world is in a state of disorder: the negroes and the whites in Africa and North America, the brown-pink and the so-called Reds on the India-China border. All of these are in opposite camps. It is nothing else but a clash of colour, the resistance of one race to being ruled by the other, or of one being suppressed and discounted with by the other. It is a real struggle for superiority and existence.

What can we do about all this? Can we just sit back and relax? No. Why? Because it is not advisable. What have we all done to better the relationship between the different peoples on earth? What right have we got to say that science is right or wrong as regards scores of theories which have been established concerning the relationship and differences among races?

The scientists are still fighting over the theories of heredity, the root of race, race character, and above all the effect of education on race character. Probably after having waded through pages of voluminous books written by these same scientists, we will think that the problem is solved. But we will soon discover that all we have learnt will fall apart when we ourselves put them to test.

Hence, I will say that it is left to us (our generation) to

solve this age-old problem that man has had the "ill-luck" to confront. I should like to make a note that no one is to blame for this, and it should be realised that everything is made for a purpose. We have all got a mission to fulfil on earth.

Each race can contribute to a rich unity of life and differences in skin colour need not make any discordant note in music. Very rich and melodious music is produced by the co-operation between the black and white keys on the keyboard. The one cannot do without the other.

What makes a man, a man, and not a thing or a beast is that God has made man in His own image and whatever differences there may be between man and man as regards race or colour do not, do not and shall not matter to Him at all.

There was an incident on our campus some years ago, in which a student, who was a Canadian of the adventurous type, made contact with some foreign students at the opening of the term. They became so fond of each other that you would have hardly believed it if anyone had told you that they were not natural brothers. Then along came one of the Canadian's high school friends who challenged this new friendship.

"Look here," he said, "you have got to drop these friends of yours because we have not been seeing too much of you these days."

"Why should I?" he retorted.

"Well, it just isn't done; and if you don't drop them, your old friends will drop you," the old friend replied.

The challenge here was quite sharp and straightforward. If the Canadian student were to keep his new friends, he would be doomed to be barred by his old friends of his own race and colour: he would be ostracized. But if he were to give way, who knows what might have happened?

Now let me pose a question. If you and I were in such a situation what would we have done? It is difficult to answer. This is the form in which the race problem disguises itself and comes right home to each individual; and let no one ask me who these particular characters are because it could have happened the other way around, anyhow.

Suppose you asked me if there is anything like natural, instinctive repulsion among races. My answer would be something like this: I do not think such a thing exists all by itself. The repulsion is felt after the influence of the general group or mob-mind has infected the attitude of the party concerned.

To illustrate what I mean by the preceding statement, I will examine the relationship that could exist between ducklings and the mother-duck, from a story I read a few years ago.

"...the mother-duck has gone for a swim or in search of food. A total stranger then comes along, picks up one of the ducklings, fondles it, and starts walking away when the mother-duck runs along with frantic speed and starts quacking furiously. The stranger turns back and to his amazement finds the ducklings together with their mother fleeing in terror into the water and swimming away for their

(Continued on page 6)

A Case For Deism

by IRVING M. DENBERG

Ever since man has embraced religion, (even in its primitive forms), he has continually debated with himself and his associates about the idea of gods. Seldom has he been certain what to believe since he has never had any rigorous proof about the existence of deities or "supreme beings". Since prehistoric times man has developed many theories on religion, and to this day it has not yet been conclusively shown how men should worship, what he should believe, or whether he should concern himself at all with religion. The present writer wishes to make an attempt to clarify and resolve this situation by presenting his case for Deism.

Among the religious theories that man has created, two that engender considerable amounts of discussion and dispute are agnosticism and atheism. The agnostics claim that nothing is known or can be known about the existence of God or about things beyond human experience; the atheists, on the other hand, quite bluntly state that there is no God. In stating their belief the agnostics are disregarding theorizing and rationalization since man can theorize about phenomena beyond his experience provided that he can base his theories upon valid assumptions along with empirical data. The belief of the atheists, however, is without foundation.

Unlike agnosticism and atheism, deism definitely does accept the idea of the existence of God, the reason being that his existence can be accounted for in a rational manner. If the atheist were asked how the universe was created if not by the hand of a supreme power, (namely, God), he would probably state that the universe evolved by a process of the combination of infinitesimal particles. Nevertheless, if he were further questioned as to what caused this combination to occur and also what caused these particles

themselves to come into existence, it is highly doubtful whether he could give a rational explanation. Furthermore, there must be an explanation for the highly complex and highly developed organization that exists in the universe; this explanation must lie in the existence of a supreme being commonly known as God.

Apart from the evidence for the existence of God that the writer has outlined in the previous paragraph, there is no way by which it can be known that God intervenes in the affairs or the lives of men. This leads to deism, which is the belief that God exists apart from the world of men and does not influence man's existence. This idea of the separateness of God cannot be rigidly proved, but many events can give evidence of its possible truth. For example, when a man is about to commit murder, there is no God to prevent him from pulling the trigger. And there was no God to prevent Hitler from committing many abominable atrocities during the Second World War. Now it may be argued that if there were no divine intervention, the universe would be chaotic. Here the deist may rebut by stating that the predeter-

mined organization of the universe is such as to ward off any chaos; however, if a man wishes and has the power to destroy the world, there is nothing to stop him from doing so.

From the idea of non-intervention on God's part comes the idea of the futility of organized religion, for it is highly evident that if man accepts deism, then he has no need for all the ritual that has become a part of Christianity, Judaism, Islam, and the eastern religions. However, it is quite safe to say that a man as a whole will not embrace deism overnight, and in the meanwhile organized religion as such plays an important role in providing closely-knit groups for the inhabitants of the world. By means of the conventional religions, a person can feel part of a group, and in this way he can feel socially secure. Furthermore, with the idea that God influences his life man feels psychologically secure.

Those who embrace deism must view God and the world in a purely rational manner. They must realize that their lives are influenced chiefly by people and not by God and also that the world will be what they themselves make of it.

FROM PAGE 5

A World Team

dear life from the dreaded monstrosity who had fondled them quite unmoved a few minutes earlier".

It is very clear that the fear of these ducklings is not instinctive. The mother-duck had induced the fear of man into the ducklings; not only of this man but also a generalized fear or antagonism to man. This suggestion works on the young life of one race of man as against another. Race antagonism is not rooted in primitive instinct, it is not present in the natural child. It is put there through suggestion and education by the adult. To sum up everything in a few words, it is not fundamental.

We can conquer and destroy race war if we really want to do so. By wiping out our enemies, our enemies disappear from our sight. Prejudice, as regards race or colour, is less prevalent among some races than others, and thus arouses less race antagonism. This is so because these people have not been brought up in such a way as to be prejudiced in their dealings with people of other races.

But take the Africans, say in South Africa or Kenya, where race consciousness is vivid because of the presence of the so-called white man. The attitude of the white man towards them had instituted such bad feeling among the Africans that they cannot help revenging themselves against the white man. That is why there is so much strife and struggle among the so-called dark brown skinned savages.

A racist might stand up against me and say: The difference is economic and political. The white man cultivated the land and made good use of it. He has gone higher in these aspects because of his essential race superiority which rests so much on better brains, and as such, he must keep on top at all costs.

But doesn't he need to define what he means by race superiority? I suggest that this is the difficulty confronting the South Africans. They take pleasure in the practice of "Apartheid" without clearly defining this term or what fears they have as regards their existence as a minority group.

Race superiority! One does not so much state it, as take it for granted as almost to forget that it can ever be challenged. It seems so obvious.

Naturally, when people talk about race superiority, they imply the superiority of the white race to other races. Are they right? Well, we shall soon see if we take the trouble to turn back the pages of history.

We find an Egyptian Negro scholar, during the time when ancient civilization still abounded and people enjoyed the then life of splendour, describing the Britons as savages clad in skins burning men alive to appease their gods. He writes:

"... those scattered tribes of Angles and Saxons, those brutish Britons and savage Scots are of a lesser breed without the law!"

The assumed race superiority of the Negro scholar over the Britons, Saxons, seemed self-evident and incontrovertible to him. But, alas, trace the trend of events and you will see for yourself what great and unforeseen things have happened.

The first and second world wars, I believe everyone would agree, have changed the face of the earth and have had a tremendously great effect on the

Female Form Sheet

WINNIPEG — (CUP) — Engineering undergraduates have just completed a survey of University of Manitoba co-eds in preparation for their version of the Plumbers' Ball — the annual Power Prom. For interested McGill Plumbers, we append their findings:

IF SHE'S A FRESHMAN	SOPHOMORE	JUNIOR	SENIOR
She blushes at naughty jokes	She smiles at naughty jokes.	She laughs at naughty jokes.	She tells naughty jokes.
She thinks a college education leads to things social, cultural and academic.	She thinks a college education leads to things social and cultural.	She thinks a college education leads to things social.	She thinks a college education leads to things.
She thinks midnight is late.	She thinks midnight is pretty late.	She thinks midnight isn't too late.	She thinks midnight is mid-night.
She reads "What Every Young Girl Should Know."	She reads "How to Win Friends and Influence People."	She reads "The Art of Love."	She reads "Care and Feeding of Infants."
She won't date a boy who has ever had a drink.	She won't date a boy who has just had a drink.	She won't date a boy who has had over one drink.	She won't date a boy unless he drinks.
She tells her mother everything.	She tells her room mate everything.	She tells her diary everything.	She doesn't tell anybody anything.
She likes to smooch.	She likes to smooch.	She likes to smooch.	She likes to smooch.
Her motto: "Mother Knows Best."	Her motto: "Death Before Dishonor."	Her motto: "Nothing Ventured Nothing Gained."	Her motto: "Boys Will Be Boys."

way of thought of man. I am not being pessimistic, but I would surely maintain that history repeats itself.

Caesar, in *De Bello Gallico* wrote of the inhabitants of the British Isles and Europe as "dyeing their bodies with the juice of a plant, which stains them and make them look horrible in battle... Sets of ten or twelve wives in common and indulging in such things as human sacrifice...."

Considering the state of things as it was then, no one could have dreamt or suggested that the British Isles would become the nucleus and centre of an empire and of modern civilization and then be superseded by some other countries and nations; because nothing in the early existence of Britain indicated the greatness which she was destined to attain.

How could anyone then have possibly talked about North America? Thus we see how history has shown that everything is subject to mutability.

Each nation and each race has and ought to have its own personality because one of the factors that could cause disagreement between two people is the refusal of one to recognize the personality of the other.

Patriotism to one's race or nation is not something that should be carried to the greatest extreme, and this is where team-work for the betterment of mankind enters the picture.

A great psychoanalyst, Dr. W. McDougall once wrote: "The group spirit, rising above the level of a narrow patriotism that regards with hostility all its rivals, recognizes that only through a further development of the collective life of nations can man rise to higher levels than he has yet known and become supreme agent of human progress".

He did not definitely imply mass development of technology.

cal work alone, he also implied moral adjustment and advancement. However, the ideas of Dr. McDougall could be summed up in the fact that the mainspring of the advance of all nations of mankind is the establishment of a world team, comprising all nations and all races.

No one would doubt the fact that a great deal of work has been done, is still being done and is still to be done in effecting the above proposition.

We need mass moral rearmament, a different outlook towards the problem that confronts us all. No one is excluded from this. The question that you and I should ask ourselves is: What can I do to better the situation? Surely we can find an answer if we take the time to think deeply about the pending issue. Let us examine ourselves to find out what is wrong with us instead of arranging for a programme on "Fighting Words" or "Live a Borrowed Life".

In the words of Robert Bridges:

Truth is a Beauty unconfined:
Various as Nature is man's Mind:
Each race and tribe is as flower
Set in God's garden with its
dower
Of special instinct; and man's
grace

Compact of all must all embrace.
China and Ind, Hellas or France,
Each hath its own inheritance;
And each to Truth's rich market
brings

Its bright divine imaginings,
In rival tribute to surprise
The world with native merchandise.

We all are of different races, though of the same blood, because God has meant us to be different so that we should each contribute to the world's life — just as he meant the colours to be different that we might have beauty in landscape as flowers in the garden; and the languages different, that the beauty might be comparable to the birds' songs.

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Redmen Drop Tilt To Quebecers Third Period Nightmare For Team

Once more the third period proved to be a nightmare for Coach Murray's Redmen as the league-leading Red and Gold of Laval came up with two third period goals, to squeak out a 2-1 victory over McGill.

The refereeing was up to its usual standards, literally "putrid". There is no sense in debating the abilities or lack of abilities of Ref. Harvey and his equally bad partner, since it would take more than merely a verbal ridicule to correct the situation.

The first period revealed a rather lack-lustre, sluggish bunch of Redmen opposing a swift, well-organized Laval team. Actually, the 1st period tended to be more of a contest between Laval's hockey team and goalie Alex Herron, who came up with a phenomenal 17 saves, at least 4 of which were labelled "goal". It would seem that such words as "fantastic" and "unbelievable" have been over-worked in describing the goaltending ability of Alex Herron this past year, but let's face it — he is unbelievable. At various times during the period he could be found making skate saves on slapshots, knee-high glove saves, and sprawling on the ice after stopping a puck with his chest.

During the 1st period all-star defenseman Leo Konyk spent 14 of the first 15 minutes of the period in the penalty box as a result of 2 minors and a 10 minute misconduct penalty for arguing too vehemently with the referee. For the 12 consecutive minutes in which Konyk was off the ice, Mike Richards was sterling on defense, breaking up powerplays and keeping the defensive unit intact. In fact throughout the game Richards played like an all-star defenseman.

GRENIER SHINES

The 2nd period showed a completely changed Redmen team. They began to hustle and play more as a unit. Their aggressiveness paid off early, with Steve Molson scoring at 1:40 on a power play, Irvin and Richards getting



LEO KONYK

the assists. The goaltending roles were reversed in this stanza, as Grenier of Laval came up with many beautiful saves. The passing of Konyk, the break-aways of Gordy Merritt, and the all-round hustle of Tim Peters featured second period play. In fact, the entire team skated and checked exceptionally well. On various occasions it looked as though McGill was going to build up an insurmountable lead, only to be frus-

trated by goalie Grenier or the goalpost. It seemed quite obvious that if the Redmen continued to play as they had in the 2nd period, the upset of the year was within reach.

ROOF COVES

Then came the fateful 3rd period. The pace of the game increased rapidly. The first 8 minutes showed McGill continuing to out-shoot and out-hustle the Red-and-Gold. But then, the quicker and apparently superior skating ability of Laval, led by Capt. Legace and left-winger Arsenault, began to make the difference. From the 10 minute mark the Redmen were put on the defensive, with Molson, Konyk, and Richards continually breaking up Laval rushes. Then, at 13:52, the defense was caught asleep for a moment, just long enough for Arsenault to drive in on Herron and score on a lovely drive. Later, at the 16:09 mark, while defenseman Richards was off for interference, Capt. Legace came in alone on Herron and, following a beautiful fake, slapped the puck into the right-hand corner of the nets. That was that! Even though Goalie Herron was taken out at 19:16 McGill wasn't able to gather together a final sustained rush and the game ended with Laval in the driver's seat by a 2-1 margin.

McGill played without the services of Mosely, and received only limited service from stalwart centre Bruce Hutchison, who was bothered by a charley-horse. It should be noted in closing that if McGill was playing 2-period hockey games, they would now be leading the league, but, they're not.

McGill Wrestlers Floor Queen's In Return Match

by MARK ACHTMAN

The Queen's Intercollegiate Wrestling team met the McGill team in a return match as part of Athletics night II. In Kingston on Sat. Jan. 30 Queen's tied McGill 19-19. Last night's score was a slightly better one for McGill; evening ending up with McGill ahead 18-14.

The first match, in the 123 pounds class, netted McGill 5 points by default since the Queen's team had nobody in that class to match Ayo Junald. The locals gained 5 more points from the next match which was between Bob Crown of Queen's and Brian Underdown for the home team. This match started and ended quickly with a pin for Underdown.

The next match was an even one between Morcen "Cookie" Lazarus and Bob Crown (130 pounds). Each gained an equal number of points but the match went to the Queensman because he had been on top the most. Thus 3 points went to Queens.

Following was a match between B. Harrison of Queen's and John McClellan of McGill. Last week at Queens McClellan won his match in the 147 pound class and then went on to win the match in the 177 pound class. The first 4 minutes out of the total 9 were spent in trying to gain an advantageous hold but then McClellan took his man down. He took

him down once more and also managed to escape from his opponent's grasp. This match gave McGill 3 points by a decision of the referees on McClellan's part.

With the score 13-3 for McGill a new Redman, Dickson, in the 157 pound class came onto the mat. His opponent, Ron Robinson, on the other hand was well practiced in the game. The McGill man managed to keep from being pinned but the decision went to Queen's who now had 3 points more. In the next class, the 167 pound one, the McGill man was again outclassed. Here, T. Hakkerbery for McGill fought against Ed Scudulara for Queen's and lost by a decision — 3 more points for Queen's.

The next match was a good one for McGill. Henry Martin, in the 177 pound class, who incidentally could not participate in last week's match due to minor injuries, went on this week to pin his opponent Jim Deline.

The final match was in the heavy class between Evan Smith for McGill, a relatively new man, and the more experienced Gord Dougall who was also lighter than him. Last week he managed to fight the match to a draw but this week he lost by a decision, giving the team from Kingston 3 more to end up the evening 18-14 for McGill.

The next match for the home team will be on the weekend of Feb. 27 when the Intercollegiate Wrestling championships will take place. Before that time, though, a few of the McGill wrestlers will be entered in the provincial championships.

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Athletics Night II Plays to Few

On Saturday Night, McGill athletic efforts were again plagued by poor attendance as 153 students took the trouble to attend an interesting Athletics Night II. The show was a success as far as planning was concerned, but few appreciated the hard work put into it. It is generally felt that the present theme of this evening must be changed to accommodate changing student interests.

In events held, the Basketball team bowed to Toronto 55-51, while the wrestlers, took Queen's 18-14. A Polo game was held, as well as diving, both comical and serious.

Small Crowd - Big Splash



Combined Diving, Polo Thrill Crowd

by BOB COHEN

The water end of Athletics Night II turned out to be a pleasant combination of skill and variety for the 150 odd spectators present. The evening's showing got underway with the first half of the water-polo game. The two teams, The Pool Sharks and the Aquarocks, created by a split of the junior and senior varsities, did the honors for the aqua-fans. The half-time score read Pool Sharks 3, Aquarocks 2.

During the intermission the attending the Athletics Night had a chance to see this exciting climax to the evening.

After the rest period the water polo teams came back for the second half. The play moved up and down the pool at a brisk pace. The Aquarocks tried hard to overcome their opponents' lead, but the Pool Sharks had too much power. The final score was: Pool Sharks 6, Aquarocks 3.

Diving was next on the card with Dan Mackie and Pauline McCullagh staging a tremendously adept exhibition. They did gainers, twist, somersaults, backward dives and just about everything else. All the dives were executed with the utmost precision and grace and reflected the championship calibre of both Miss McCullagh and Mr. Mackie.

A medley relay and synchronized swimming display (Miss McCullagh's "prism") was followed by a most enjoyable comic diving skit. Since the other events (wrestling, etc.) had already finished, most of the spectators

attending the Athletics Night had a chance to see this exciting climax to the evening.

B Skiers Win; Not So A.

The McGill "B" skiing team swept to victory at the Loyola Winter Carnival on Friday. Three colleges were represented — Sir George Williams, McGill; and the host Loyola.

At St. Sauveur, in the downhill, Jim Berwick of McGill, placed first followed by Mike Meighen also of McGill and Laurie Sybold of McGill placed fourth. The only skier to place who was not from McGill was from Sir George Williams, who finished third. In the slalom event held at Mt. Gabriel, Sybold, Berwick, and Dorken all of McGill finished first second and fourth respectively.

The "A" team participated in a competition held in Dartmouth but fared much worse than the "B" team, ending up seventh in a field of eight.

Cagers Bow; Meet Coutu Tonight

by FRED WISEMAN

On Athletics Night II, the Blues came to McGill and returned to Toronto with a 55 to 51 victory over the Redmen.

The outstanding feature of the game was the remarkable defensive play of both teams. Close man-to-man checking was the rule throughout both halves, and resulted in many exciting pass interceptions.

The Toronto squad opened with a short, fast passing offence which brought them into close range of the Redmen basket and gave them a brief lead of seven points in the opening minutes. By the ten-minute mark, several drives spearheaded by Johnny Moore, Tom Richards and Gary Ulrich reconciled the score. The scoreboard, at half-time, read in McGill's favor — 21 to 19.

The first half was highlighted by excellent pass-plays on the part of both teams, who appeared were equally balanced with

respect to talent. The Redmen, to this point, seemed to limit themselves to playing in close and taking only safe shots; however, several big factors stood in their way — namely: Jim Maguire (6'5"), an excellent rebounder and a top scorer with 13 points and other such standouts as 6'4" Boris Wolchuk with 14 points and 6'1" Mike Muir with 11 points.

The second half was very much a continuation of tight defence and fancy, yet accurate, passing. But the Blue's towering defence retrieved the majority of rebounds, thereby handicapping our scoring opportunities. The Redmen changed tactics and started firing from long-range — where George Miechowsky was particularly effective. He spurred the team on to close the scoring gap to 44-41 at the 14 minute mark. The height advantage of the Varsity squad, combined with

the sparse attendance at the game, proved to be too much for McGill to overcome, with the resulting final score: Toronto 55, McGill 51.

The margin of defeat was slim and was summarized by Manager Frank Maczko: "We just weren't up for the game". This might equally apply to the home-crowd attendance, which certainly would have had a beneficial effect on McGill's scoring.

The next game is tonight against Yvon Coutu Institute at the Mont St-Louis Gym at 9 pm and will probably prove to be the roughest, toughest and best basketball event of the season.

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Moore	14
Ulrich	10
Richards	5
Bishop	5
Shore	1
Boyd	1

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